THAT DEADLY WAVE.

Horrors of the Fearful Storm in the Northwest.

DISTRESSING DETAILS.

Men, Women, Children and Cattle by Hundre's Frozen to Death.

A Season of Sorrow in the Minnesota Valley.

DISCOVERING THE DEAD.

Seventeen Coffins Filled in New Ulm in One Day.

Pupils Frozen Stiff Returning from School.

A SAD PICTURE.

A Mother and Her New-Born Infant Perish for Want of Assistance.

History and Origin of the Terrible Visitation.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Jan. 20.1 We are just beginning to obtain some of the par ticulars of the effects of the late storm on the frontier of this State. The special despatches that have been published for several days past prepared our readers in a measure for the fearful tidings yet to come. Below we give such particulars as we were able to obtain yesterday by means of special tele. grams and from parties who have arrived in the city from different portions of the State. AT WINNEBAGO CITY.

We are indebted to Mr. E. O. Zimmerman, with Messrs. Auerbach, Finch & Scheffer, for the following graphic description of the storm at Winnebago

Mr. Zimmerman arrived at Winnebago City about noon on Tuesday. The day had been warm and pleasant. For some time previous the horses of the settlers had been suffering with the epizootic; but, having recovered, large numbers of the farmers for miles around had taken advantage of the mild weather to drive into the village to do some shopping. Others had started out over the prairies, some of them for miles, to obtain a supply of fuel. There were full sixty teams in Winnebago City that day. Farmers with their wives were there, having left their little children at home, in many instances alone, little dreaming of the fearful danger so near at hand. Suddenly, and without any warning,
THE STORM BURST IN ALL ITS FURY.

A panic ensued. Teams were hurriedly hitched up, and fathers and mothers, fearing for the fate of their dear, helpless ones at home, started off in the face of the pitiless wind and driving snow. Those who had to face the storm, in a number of es, were compelled to turn back, thankful to have got back to the village alive. Others kept on, and, it is feared, met a terrible death in the drifts. From Tuesday afternoon at two until Thursday evening at seven o'clock the storm raged in all its tury. Mr. Zimmerman says that during all that time it was almost unsafe to attempt to cross that street of the village. The uildings were shaken like reeds, and fears were entertained that some of them would blow over. The air was so densely filled with snow that a building ten feet distant could not be seen. Rumors were numerous of those who were missing, but up to Friday morning, when Mr. Zimmerman left Winnebago City, no dead bodies had been found. On Friday Mr. Zimmerman travelled as far as Blue Earth City, and on Saturday he reached Garden City. At this latter place he began to hear or the casualties.

A young man had gone a mile or two from Garden City on Tuesday with a voke of oxen and a load of hay. On Friday the oxen were found, but there were no tidings of the young man. RIGHT PERSONS PROZEN TO DEATH

There was a report at Mankato, seemingly well authenticated, that a party of eight persons and a team of horses were found on the wagen road be tween Madelia and St. James, all frozen to death. The team was standing up and the driver had frozen in his scat. The other seven persons were found in the bottom of the sleigh, covered with blankets, but frezen stiff in death. This seems like a horrible story, but it was generally credited in

We are under obligations to Mr. Hunsaker, con ductor on the St. Paul and Sioux City road, and Mr. J. G. Calliban, for the following particulars from St. James and vicinity :- Mr. Hunsaker man ared to reach St. James with his train on Tuesday night, where he was compelled to remain until Sunday morning, when the track between St James and this city having been sufficiently cleared of snow, he started his train out, arriving here on Sunday evening. Up to the time they left St. James the following casualties had been reported:-

A MAN AND TWO YOKE OF OXEN were found southwest of St. James frozen stiff; name not given. A man and two boys and one yoke of oxen were found seven miles north of St.

three miles of St. James. The unfortunate man had driven his team through the dooryard of a house, passing within ten feet of shelter without discovering it in the storm. He was found only a few rods from the house, lying partly across his

A MAN AND HIS WIFE DEAD. A man and his wife (it is supposed) were found within three miles of Madelia. It appears that the man had unhitched his team and started out to find his house, which was only a short distance away, leaving his wife in the sleigh. He got lest in the storm and perished. His wife, becoming alarmed after waiting awhile, also started from the sleigh and met the same fate. The horses were irozen. The bodies were lound on Friday. We could not learn the name.

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A miracle.

A marty of section men were at work four and a half miles from St. James when the storm struck them. The party, with one exception, managed to reach the village alive. They supposed their comrade had perished, and on Thursday afternoon they started out to find his body. After a snowbank, where he had lain forty-four hours. On being aroused the first question he asked was whether breakfast was ready. The second request was for a "chew of tobacco." He had his shoved with him, and had dug out in the bank of snow a perfect set of rooms, which exercise undoubtedly saved his life.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

periect set of rooms, which exercise undountedly saved his life.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

Amid all the horrors reported Mr. Hunsaker had one pleasant incident to relate. Among the section men mentioned above was one who lived several miles from St. James. Of course he was unable to reach home, and his wife became alarmed for his safety and he was uneasy about his family. Imagine his joy on Thursday when a shepherd dog belenging to him came bounding into St. James with a little leather bag attached to his collar, in which was a letter from his wife containing the joyful intelligence that they were all well at home, and asking for news of her husband. Another letter was written informing the wife that the husband was safe and would return home as soon as he could reach there. The letter was placed in the leather bag, and the faithful animal told to "go home."

Away started the almost human animal, through the fearful storm and snow drifts, and arrived safely at home with the precious news so anxiously looked for by the waiting wife and mother. The next day the nusband reached home. This same deg was also sent with a letter to a sick

neighbor and brought back an answer. That dog is not for sale.

Messra. Hunsaker and Callihan gave it as their opinion that fully fifty persons have lost their lives within twenty miles square from St. James.

A HUSBAND, WIFE AND NEW-BORN IMPANT.

From Messra. Chase & Co., who arrived in this city last evening, we learn the particulars of a sad case indeed. On Tuesday alternoon a man living some three miles from New Uim came into that place after a doctor for his wife, who was about being confined, leaving her alone at kome. The storm was so terrible that no doctor would venture out, but one promised to go the next merning. Efforts were made to induce the man to remain in town, but he said his wile was alone and he must go back. Poor man! He never saw his home again, his frozen body being found about half way home. The next day the doctor managed to reach the house, where he found that the poor woman had given birth to a child and both were frozen dead.

A FEARFUL RECORD.

On Saturday last seventeen coffins were taken out of New Uim to bury the dead bodies found in the immediate vicinity of that place.

At Lake Heuskey, six miles from Lake Crystal, the bodies of thirteen persons had been found frozen to death.

Six children, who had been attending school be-

the bodies of thirteen persons had been found frozen to death.

Six children, who had been attending school between Fort Kidgley and Beaver Falls, were found frozen to death, the teacher having unwisely allowed them to leave the schoolroom.

Another school teacher (whose name we hope to learn), near New Ulm, kept his forty scholars from Tuesday evening until Friday, walking himself a mile or more through the storm to get food for them.

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FROM THE UPPER COUNTRY.

From Mr. E. P. Barnum, of Sauk Centre, who arrived in the city yesterday, we learn the following particulars:—

RORSES PERISHED.

A team of stage horses belonging to Blakely & Carpenter, going from Glennow to Morris, driven by Dan Phelps, were frozen at New Prairie Post office, on Tuesday night. Phelps had arrived at the station, but the snow blew so fiercely and drifted in around the stable-door so fast that two men could not shovel it away so as to get the door open. The horses perished during the night.

A man and boy went out on Tuesday from Scandia, seven miles northeast of Morris, for a load of wood. The team was found on Friday frozen. No tidings of either man or boy. Names unknown.

A Norwegian named Fladeland started from Morris on Tuesday for his home in Scandia. Up to Priday neither man nor team had been heard from.

A man started out from his home, seven miles west of Glenwood, on Tuesday, with an axe to go to the woods to cut wood. He was found on Sunday morning by a party, who discovered the axe handle in the snow bank. On digging down the man was found, still alive, with legs, arms, side and one side of his face and head badly frozen. No hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Barnum further informs us that all through that section of the State rumors are rife of the great loss of life and suffering. The storm came so unexpectedly that many were caught out, and the roads have been so blocked up that it is almost impossible to reach the houses of settlers. He fears that the loss of life will be far greater than was at first supposed.

A special despatch from Alexandria last evening gives the following:—We have authentic reports thus far of seventeen persons in all who were frozen to death during the great storm of last week in Stevens, Grant, Doughass and other counties. Others are still missing and believed to be dead. Many were crippled for life by the freezing of the hands and feet

of the hands and feet.

From Fargo we learn of the finding of two more bodies near Glydon. One was a Swede named Christopherson, and the other a young man named Berry. The body of Fred Warnke, who lived within four miles of Henderson, was found on Friday, within a hundred steps of a neighbor's house. He was in Henderson on Tuesday afternoon with an ox team, and on his way home got lost in the storm and perished. He leaves a wife and six children.

The Western Frontier of Minnesota. [From the St. Paul Press, Jan. 19.]

As intimated in the Press immediately after the subsidence of the terrible storm of last week, the record of the disasters to life and property resulting therefrom is thoroughly sickening to contemplate. While every section of the State contributes a portion of the harrowing details, the entire western frontier of Minnesota sends up a return of dead, missing and maimed, which seems more like the carnage of battle than the result of any erratic and wonderful commotion of the elements. The accounts agree in representing the storm as travelling with remarkable velocity, and enveloping those caught in its deadly meshes almost before they could turn their steps homeward. To illustrate the power of the wind in exposed localities the statement is made that sleighs were overturned and men prostrated as though they were nothing more than straws in the path of the gale.

is greatly attributable to the suddenness of its appearance and its tremendous motion—the degree of cold not being so great as many preceding it, but of cold not being so great as many preceding it, but which have not made a tithe of the awful havee. There is little room to doubt that the major portion of the list of casualties and deaths was completed in all its saddening chapters between four o'clock on that fatal Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, and as but few could be so foolhardy as to venture on journeys while raging it is reasonable to suppose that the deaths and sufferings are confined to

make anything like a correct estimate of those who have perished or become disabled. Narrow escapes from death and permanent injury are too numerous for more than a general reference, and it is feared that hundreds of cattle and horses have been destroyed throughout the line of frontier settlements, extending from the Red River of the North to tag Missouri.

have been destroyed throughout the line of frontier settlements, extending from the Red River of the North to tag Missouri.

Dr. Drake, in charge of the telegraph office at Mankato, stated on Sunday that the astounding total of thirty-four persons had been returned as irozen to death in the settlements along the line of the St. Paul and Sioux City alone during the prevalence of the storm, while a number of additional are reported missing, whose fates are unknown.

New Ulm reports present a scene which cannot be alequately pictured. A man who left Nicoliet for New Ulm at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon was found frozen dead in his sieigh.

Two more are reported to have been found dead. Another is supposed to be lost. His team came home without him. It is feared that many more fatal cases will be reported, as there were over a hundred teams in New Ulm that started out in various directions for home as the storm came on. A school-boy, at New Ulm, left school about three o'clock on Tuesday, and on Friday afternoon the body of the poor lad was found on the wind-beaten prairie, eight miles from his sorrowing home.

Another man was found dead on the railroad track between St. Peter and New Ulm.

THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC.

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Another man was found dead on the railroad track between St. Peter and New Ulm.
The St. Paul. And pacific.
A number of cases of freezing have been reported on the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Road—some of them in telegraphic despatches and others by private individuals. Many of these are undoubtedly exaggerated, but bare facts are enough to horrify and appai.

The storm in the vicinity of Litchfield is thus described in the last issue of the Ledger:—"About noon the rain changed to snow, but the air was still warm and damp, with the wind in the south. About three o'clock the wind changed to the north, in less than twenty minutes it changed from warm Spring weather to the worst wintry storm we ever witnessed. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and snow filled the air so that a person could not see more than twenty feet. The morning being so pleasant, many farmers were in town, and many of them started for home before the storm came up, and doubtless suffered, many perhaps being frozen, for it seemed as though it were impossible for a man to be out in the storm for half an hour without freezing to death. Those who were in town when the storm set in remained, there being a dozen or fifteen Scandinavians who stepped at the hotels and other places in the village."

Among the cases reported last evening by gentlemen arriving from the interior of the State are the following:—Mr. W. G. Clarke, traveiling salestman for F. F. McQuillan, weathered the storm at a station near Alexandria, and pronounces it as furious beyond description.

Between Alexandria, and pronounces it as furious beyond description.

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Between Alexandria and Fergus Falls eight persons are reported frozen. Cattle have been found dead or buried in drifts, whose owners are still missing.

One man, living near Judson, left his horses in a mice of wooks and sayed himself by revaning in

missing.

One man, living near Judson, left his horses in a piece of woods and saved himself by remaining in a straw stack twenty-four hours. One horse was

[From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Jan. 18.] Yesterday there arrived in this city by the Wilmar train one of the poor sufferers by the late terrinc storm. This man, whose name is Charles O'Neil, was taken to the Sisters' Hospital to undergo the operations of amputation of both feet and an arm.

HIS STORY,

as gathered by a Press reporter, is substantially as follows:—On the morning of the terrible Tues-day a party of five men—Charles O'Neil and his brothers John and Stephen, and Mike and Thomas Holden-started from Beaver Palls, Renville county, with five loads of grain for the Wilmar market Wilmar is distant from Beaver Falls about thirtyfive miles of open prairies twenty of which are without a settler. Quite early in the afternoon it began to snow, but the wind was light, and the party pressed on, anxious to reach Wilmar with no

wind began to increase, and blew directly in their able dismay, and about half concluded to turn bout and retreat to the house about eight miles in the rear, and fortunate would it have been had they done so. But about a mile ahead was the house of a Mr. Meagher, and the party finally determined to press on to this refuge.

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THE STORM

continued to increase in violence, however, and the wind hurled the falling and drifting particles of ice against and about them until they were obliged to turn their faces from the storm and trust to the instinct of their animals to keep the right direction. Drifts began to meet them, and their horses could scarcely floander through them. It was now too late and equally too hazardous to take the back track, and they pushed on into the bitter hurricane in the hope of reaching Meagher's. But now their

HORSES GAVE OUT

It was now too late and equally too bazardous to take the back track, and they pushed on into the bitter hurricane in the hope of reaching Meagher's. But now their HORSES GAVE OUT and became stalled in a succession of deep drifts. It was found impossible to extricate the sleighs, and the only alternative was to build the best protection their circumstances would allow. One sleigh box was set up edgeways, turned from the wind, and another was leaned against it to serve as a cover and brace. About this insecure and flimsy shelter sacks of grain were packed, and inside the five men were crowded, after having first cut loose the horses. This was about and of course they had no food and but a meagre supply of blankets. The snow, driven across the prairies like stinging darts of lightning, was forced through every crevice and packed against and above the little shelter and in upon the men, and with such force was it blown that it was packed firm as sleefs of icc. Tuesday night passed, and Wedneaday Mike Holden announced his intention of seeking Meagher's house. He tried to persuade the others to accompany him, but they considered themselves safest where they were and declined. Mike started out, and succeeded in reaching the house, having both hands frozen on the way. The storm continued were suffering all the pungs of cold and hunger, and it is quite probable that several of them became delirious, for when found they were lying out of and near the shelter.

The Discovery.

About ten o'clock Priday morning a man passing along the road with an ext team heard shouls as of some one in distress, and upon making search discovered the little barricade covered with packed snow, and was horrifled upon disturbing several apparent knolls in the vicinity to find that they contained the dead booles of men. He found the bodies of Thomas Holden, Stephen O'Neil and John O'Neil, the first two quite dead, and the latter with life almost extinct. Upon searching under the cover he discovered two feet protruding from the snow, and breaki

Death of a Bride and Bridegroom, and Others, at Pomme-de-Terre and St.

(From the St. Paul Pioneer, Jan. 18.1 Mr. S. H. Nichols, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, is in receipt of a letter from his brother, Mr. George Nichols, from which we have

been permitted to read. The letter gives the particulars of the death by freezing of the young man who went to Canada a month ago to get married, and on his way home with his bride met his death. The young man's name was William Tries. His father met him at Fergus Falls on the arrival of the stage on that fatal Tuesday. They started for their home near Pomme-de-Terre about three o'clock in the after-This was the last seen of them until Friday, when the bodies of young Tries and his father were found within three-quarters of a mile of Fergus Falls. When they got that the major portion of the list of casualties and deaths was completed in all its
saddening chapters between four o'clock on that
fatal Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning,
and as but lew could be so foolhardy as to venture
on journeys while raging it is reasonable to suppose that the deaths and sufferings are confined to
those surprised by it while at a distance from
home.

IN THE MINNESOTA VALEEY.

A few well authenticated cases of freezing
occurred near St. Peter, and mention has aiready been made of them. Geutlemen who returned
here yesterday state that it is yet impossible to Again she got out of the sled, to try and find a house. She went some distance, when sie began to get cold, and then tried to return to the sleigh, but could not. She then called for help, and fortunately a man heard her voice and went to her relief. When found, her feet, legs, hands, nose and ears were badly frozen. She has received the best of care, and there are some hopes of her recovery. Her father was telegraphed to in Canada, and he arrived in this city yesterday on his way to see her. A blacksmith named Jake Hakenrath left his shop to go to his home, only forty rods off, and was lost. Dr. Reynolds had been to see a patient, seven miles from Fergus Fails, and on his return got lest. He managed to find a fence, and by following it managed to reach a house in an exhausted condition.

managed to reach a house in an exhausted condition.

A Swede got lost in the storm and managed to reach a stable, where he stayed two nights and two days. He tried several times to find the house, which was only a few feet off, but failed. The owner of the cattle in the stable could not reach it to feed them.

Two men whose names are unknown were frozen to death between Alexandria and Fergus Falls.

A man named John G. Johnson, Ifving at Evansville, was found frozen to death near McCumber's. The letter concludes as follows:—

I can't tell where the end will be. The last report is that there are eight men frozen between here and Pomme de Terre. The mail carrier says one man has been found frozen near St. Oloff, It is the worst storm I ever saw. It was so warm in the forenoon of Tuesday that lots of people were out. Every one that was out is dead; they could not stand it. The town is all excitement, and every hour we hear of new cases. I have not a doubt but we will hear of many more who have lost their lives.

[From the St. Paul Press, Jan. 18.] The same bleak Tuesday morning a man named Lee, with his son, left Sioux City, Iowa, in a wagon for home, some twelve miles southeast, and were overtaken by the terrible storm of that day, and next day in the timber within a few miles of home. The team found its way home on Tuesday evening with the empty wagon. Many narrow escapes in that vicinity are related, and as the weather was unusually pleasant when the storm suddenly burst forth it is feared that others must have perished on the prairies.

A. K. Jenkins, superintending the construction

A. K. Jenkins, superintending the construction of an iron bridge at Rock Rapids, Lyon county, Iowa, froze to death while riding in a stage coach between that place and Sibley, Iowa, on the 7th inst. Reaching the latter place, the driver opened the coach and found Jenkins frozen stiff. John Sparks and Joseph Sanders, homesteaders in Woodbury county, froze to death on the 9th inst. Being on the prairies after wood they lost their way and wandered past their home, finally perishing. They were fathers of large families.

Some of the incidents are very affecting. Notably so that of the boys who perished on their way home from school, near Spring Valley, Iowa. One of them had evidently struggled till the last, and when found was still clutching his books while one ioot was raised as if to take a step forward in the blinding drifts and snow. The wind blew with such lary that it was impossible to see one foot in advance as one walked, and how many perished cannot be fully known until the snow disappears.

The Cokkosh (Wis.) Northwestern says that a man named Patrick Grimes, of that city, in a fit of temporary linsanity, wandered from home and was frozen to death.

Several hundred bogs and other animals were frozen to death at Davenport, Iowa.

The La Crosse (Wis.) Leader says:—"Reports of suffering and freezing on the great open prairies to the west of that point, during the recent unprecedented storms, are beginning to come in.

Near Vermillion, Dakota, Tuesday, a Mr. Hempsteal, on returning to his house during the storm and finding his wife absent looking after their stock, left the children and went to her aid, and the man and wife both perished. The children were found in the house the next morning nearly frozen to death.

The Detroit (Mich.) Post among other calamities mentions that of a woman left at home sick by a brutal husband. Some ladges visiting her a few hours before her death iound no fire, scarcely any lood and the bedelothes frozen around the dying woman. of an iron bridge at Rock Rapids, Lyon county,

woman.

All the railroads in Michigan were blockaded, the drifts in some places being afteen feet high,

and terrible suffering from the storm is reported from all directions. The Eau Claire (Wis.) *Proc Press* says a man was frozen to death near Lafayette Mills while on his

The Western Snow Storm-Loss of Life

in Minnesota.
[From the St. Paul Press, Jan. 18.]
Governor Austin has received the following telegrams, which indicate a more favorable condition relating to the casualties by the late storm in cer-

tain localities than was at first reported :-Governor Austin—We lost one of our best citizens i the late storm. Some lost all their stock. DAVID POTTER.

DAVID POTTER.

WORTHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1873.

Governor Austix—No deaths by the recent storamong our colonists, and but one death in Nobles county Our people are generally comfortable, satisfied and we provided with food and fuel.

R. J. HUMISTON. provided with food and fuel.

Bennon, Jan. 16, 1873,
Governor Austin—Loss of life in this county not great
Only about four persons are known to have been frozes
to death, and twenty-two head of cattle and three horses
blorm was terrific, but not so cold as was that of las
Pebruary. Stock perished from accumulations of ice and
snow in nostrils, causing death by suffocation rathet
than by severe cold. The suffering in adjoining countie
was terrific.

A. W. LATHROP.

was terrific.

The report in the *Pioneer* that a man by the name of Wilverton was frozen near Mankato had no foundation of truth, and the report that a sleigh load of persons had frozen between Lake Grystal and Madelia was equally false. Additional reports from all quarters are of a tenor as above, and indicate that first reports were greatly exaggerated.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Proceedings at the Weekly Meeting of the Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon a communication was received from John J. Davenport, in which he accepted the position of counsel to the Board. A report was handed in from Judge Bosworth on the present contract for removing night soil from the city. In the report the Judge took opportunity to make a point in favor of the present holders of the contract, against whom so much irregularity is charged. At this time of the year very little scavenging is done. Dr. Stephen Smith proposed yesterday to do none until warm weather set in, yet the bill for removing night soil appears every week, and is paid, too. Cesspools become frozen in cold weather

and there is no necessity to touch them, but the temperature of the atmosphere makes no difference to the night soil ring; they must touch their \$500 every week. After the reading of the report the following resolutions were adopted:—

First—The President of the Board is authorized to invite by advertisement proposals for the removal of night soil from this city until May 1, 1875, or the somer termination of the Gallagher contract, in accordance with the terms of the Andrews contract, except that the receiving boats shall receive night soil during the day as well as during the night.

shall receive night soil during the day as were as during the night.

Second—That the Common Council be requested to pass a resolution, with the approval of the Mayor, authorizing the Mayor or Comptroller or this Board, as to that body may seem meet, to enter into such a contract, subject to the condition that it be substantially more favorable to the city than the existing contract with Middleton Bell.

the city than the existing contract with Middleton Bell.

The respectful manner in which the Mayor is lugged in is very suggestive, and at the same time very transparent. His Honor was not present at the meeting yesterday, which is to be regretted, as his presence in the Board is a real benefit to the work of the department. Private sessions seem to be for the moment done away with.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending January 18, 1878:—

	Ty-	Ty	Sour	Men-	Dtph-	Small-
e 1100	phus.	phoid.	let.	stes.	thereis.	pox.
Inn. 11	3	3	50	18	24	25
Jan. 18	2	6	50	29	25	25
The follo	wing i	a tabi	nlated	statem	ent furr	ished

	ding January	ding January	Rate per 1,000 Past Week, et. at 1,000,030.	n Correspond-	hs in Corre- g Week for the
Zymotic diseases Constitutional diseases Local diseases. Developmental diseases Deaths by violence	119 120 216 37 16	141 138 223 38 18	7.33 7.18 11.59 1.98	137 113 197 36 25	110.6 115.6 195.4 36.6 17.8
Total deaths for week	508	558	29.02	508	476.0
Smallpox Measles. Scariatina. Scariatina. Scariatina. Scariatina. Scariatina. Scariatina. Scariatina. Winoping cough. Typhus lever. Typhus lever. Typhus lever. Typhus lever. Intermittent lever. Diarrhocal diseases. Cancer. Phthisis pulmonalis. Local respiratory disea's. Bright's disease. Puer prai diseases. Accident and negligence. Suicides. Deaths in institutions. Children under 5 years	83 33 30 6 26 76 78 23 16 13 10	7 6 16 16 39 9 4 21 12 9 9 1 16 14 16 2 10 6	.21 .47 .21 1.09 62 5.10 4.73 .83 .73 .83 .55	27 25 13 17 1 1 1 25 9 75 77 77 18 9 18 10 11	1.8 5.2 2.6 2.0 6.4 78.8 73.6 17.2 4.6 14.6 2.4 90.8
Persons 70 years old and	218	230	11.95	217	216.2
over	21	40	2.08	27	23.8

ometer, 30.025 inches; mean degree of

Report of E. H. Janes, M. D., Inspector of the Board of Heaith.

The following communication relative to the sanitary condition of a number of buildings in the lower part of the city was received by the Board of Health yesterday from E. H. Janes, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector:—

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection,

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection,

Volk Jan 21, 1873.

New York, Jan. 21, 1873. To G. CECCARINI, M. D., Chairman of the Sanitary Com-

Bureau or Santiary Inspection, 3
To G. Ckecarin, M. D., Chairman of the Sanitary Committee:

Six—I beg to present the following statemest of the work performed in the course of special inspections now in progress. During the past week 329 cellars and basements, 30 manufactories and workshops and 20 public school buildings have been inspected by the medical officers denied to these several duties.

Of the cellars and basements inspected twenty-six are reported unit for human habitations by reason of their dark, damp and badly ventilated condition, being in violation of the Tenement House law as well as of the Sanitary code.

The printing house of Torrey Bros., 13 Beckman street, and that of Whitehorne, 42 Beckman street, are reported as detrinental to health by reason of the inventilated condition of the water closets, offensive odors from which are said to permeate the entire buildings.

The tobacco factory of J. H. McAbin & Co. is reported as having no proper means of escape in case of fire; the only means of orgress provided for 320 employes being a wooden starway in the centre of the building. The tobacco factory of J. H. McAbin & Co. is reported as having no proper means of escape in case of fire; the only means of orgress provided for 320 employes being a wooden starway in the centre of the building. The tobacco factory of J. H. McAbin & Co. is reported whose in the starway in the centre of the building. The tobacco factory of J. H. McAbin & Co. is not provided for 320 employes being a wooden starway in the centre of the building. The tobacco factory of J. H. McAbin & Co. is not proved to the building to the building practicable with the provided for the building to the building practicable with the provided for the building to the building practicable with the provided for the building. Upon the second floor is a bish pressure steam engine, which turnishes the motive nower for the machinery used. This staries for protection from the dangers of the building to the building to the building to the building t

being crowded, and of a sacrifice of security to economy of space.

The school buildings inspected during the past week are those of the Ninth, Fitnenth, Twenty-first and Nine-teenth wards, in every case of which reports are made of the fool and unventilated water closets, of the crowded and badly ventilated class rooms, inadequate water supply defective drainings, and in a few instances the want of sufficient means of egress in case of fire. Six of these buildings are reported as having class rooms in the basements, which are damp, deficient in tight and ventilation and aircgether until for school purposes. Accompanying this communication are the several reports forwarded for the action of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. H. JANES, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector.

THE GREELEY STATUE.

A meeting of the Greeiey National Statue Comnittee was held last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A number of prominent gentlemen from various parts of the country were present, including Colonel Forney, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Kimball, late candidate for Governor of Maine. A number of pians and propositions were submitted, but nothing definite was decided upon. There is already \$20,000 subscribed towards the erection of the statue, and it is confidently expected that the entire amount requisite will be speedly raised.

BROOKLYN TAX COLLECTOR'S DEPOSITS. The Finance Committee of the Brookiyn Com-

mon Council have under investigation the receipts, deposits and balances of the Tax Collector, Mr. Lemuel Burrows, during December and the first ten days of January. Comptroller Schroeder charges

DISCREDIT MOBILIER

Poland's Committee Having Their Eyes Opened.

OAKES AMES UNBOSOMING HIMSELF.

Extraordinary Features of "Purely Business Transactions."

SCHUYLER COLFAX'S LITTLE RAKE.

The Vice President's Twenty Shares of Credit Mobilier and \$1,200 Dividend.

Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, Banker in Ordinary.

Ames "Will Never Say Stock to Congressmen Again."

The Gentle Hoax Stockholder to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan 22, 1873. Judge Poland's special committee to inquire into the distribution of Crédit Mobilier stock among members of Congress resumed its session this morning, and the examination of Oakes Ames was

resumed.

OAKES AMES AGAIN.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland he testified that he agreed to give Mr. Colfax twenty shares of Credit Molifer stock, but did not remember when the agreement was made; it was early in the session beginning December, 1867; witness got the Credit Mobilier stock for him and received the dividend upon it of eighty per cent in Junion Pacific bonds; accounted to Mr. Colfax grave witness a check to \$534.72; the check was dated March 5, 1868; the check was upon the Sergeant-at-Arms; do not remember delivering the stock to Mr. Colfax; the check and the proceeds of the Union Pacific stock; paid for the Urdit Mobilier stock; in the June following gave Mr. Colfax a check for \$1,200, dividends on the Credit Mobilier; heard the statement of Mr. Colfax before the committee.

committee.

What do you say about what Mr. Colfax said in regard to him making you a present of \$500? A. He said some such thing to me about being sorry for my mistortunes; I cannot remember his words now; Mr. Colfax had never called upon witness for the Credit Mobiler stock; has it read to colfax understood he \$1,200 was a dividend upon the Credit Mobiler stock.

Has he ever repaid you that \$1,200 ? A. Not to my knowledge; it don't belong to me.

Q. Has he ever repaid you that \$1,200? A. Not to my knowledge; it don't belong to me.

**Mir. Colfax, who was present, said he reasserted what he said before, and in regard to the \$1,200 he now gave notice to Mr. Ames that he would prove a negative.

Mr. Colfax then questioned Mr. Ames as follows:—

Q. Did 1 offer to pay you? A. That I cannot tell.

Q. Did you tell me some dividends had been earned, but were unadjusted? A. I told you a dividend of eighty per cent in Union Pacific bonds had been declared,

Q. Did 1 ask you to buy the bonds? A. I did not buy the bonds; they were dividends and I sold them, accounting for the proceeds to you.

Q. Did you sell the stock? A. I have not sold it; witness regarded him now as the proprietor of the Credit Mobilier stock; did not remember what Mr. Colfax said at the next seesion about the transaction being off; all that he remembers about it is what Mr. Colfax said in testimony did not remember of saying, after he heard the testimony of Mr. Colfax on January 7, that what he said was correct.

Mr. Colfax—Well. Mr. Crouse so informed me that you.

the testimony of Mr. Collax on January 7, that what he said was correct.

Mr. Colfax—Well, Mr. Crouse so informed me that you told him, and so telegraphed to the New York Times. Witness did not remember where Mr. Colfax was when he gave him the check for \$1.20.

Mr. Colfax—Did not I tell you the first week in the session that I wanted you to tell

Mr. Ames—That is what I have done to day, sir; did not remember any other cash dividends except the one in July.

Mr. Ames—That is what I have done to day, sir; did not remember any other cash dividends except the one in July.

Mr. Colfax—Mr. Durant says there was also a bond dividend. Now, what did you do with the bonds belonging to me? A. They were not bonds, but bond certificates, and I hold them with your stock tor you; you are entitled to them.

Q. Have you ever offered them to me? A. No, sir; I am awaiting the result of this suit; the check for \$1,200 was payable to Schayler Colfax; it is in the possession of the Sorgeany of Sorgeany of the S

cent upon it.

to witness was dated April 4, 1805, Mr. Allison cave part for his stock and 347 interest; the \$500 check, which witness gave Allison, he had found with the Sergeantat-A.Mr. Collax, inquired if the check given him was endered? A. No, sur; it was filled out 8. C. and required no endorsement.

Witness resumed—When he got the cash dividend from the Credit Mobilier he deposited \$10,000 with the Sergeantat-Arms, and drew on it to pay the stockholders; witness holds all the stock except that given to Senator received his stock certificates at the time he bought them, but returned them to witness last March idi not know why he returned them. the envelope merely contained the stock certificates, but no letter of explanation, did not remember of offering Mr. Allison a small sum of money to repurchase the stock approach in the health of the credit Mobilier stock after the smit had commenced; did not believe that he (witness) had paid Allison a small sum of money.

Set to could be called the property of either one. Mr. Mirrs and small sum of money.

Set to could be called the property of either one. Mr. Allison to avoid being mixed up in the lawsuit? A. To avoid being mixed up in the lawsuit? A. To avoid being mixed up in the lawsuit? A. To avoid being mixed up in the lawsuit? A. To avoid being mixed up in the lawsuit? A. To avoid being mixed the an impropriety in him holding the stock, received no check on New York with the certificates, did receive a check from Mr. Allison, but it was allowed the mater centre of the property of the property in him holding the stock, received no check on New York with the certificates, did receive a check from Mr. Allison, but it was allowed the property of the property in him holding the stock, received no check on New York with the certificates in the Called Mobiliers to his knowledge, neither of them ever pull with the sock of the talk? A. No, start was a start between the stockholders in the Credit Mobiliers to his knowledge, neither of them ever pull with the more and that is all.

Q

ter which General Garfield said be left at the Arington.
Judge Foland—Well, what

BAROUT NR. RELLEY?

Mr. Ames—He agreed to take \$1,000 worth of stock; the
transaction was just the same as that with Mr. Garfield;
I received the bond, sold it, and then received the \$600
dividend and paid over to Mr. Kelley \$220, being the
balance due him; the transaction, in amount and detail,
was exactly similar to that with General Garfield; the
check given him was marked, "Pay W. D. K.;" witness had loaned Mr. Kelley money several times; loaned
him \$730 in September, and he supposed that Mr. Kelley
had added the \$329 to that, when he said he owed him
\$1,000; there never was anything said between them
about the \$320 being a loan; witness still holds the stock

for Mr. Kelley, and supposes that he (Mr. Kelley) con-siders himself entitled to it and the dividends. Judge Poland-Well,

sider's himself entitled to it and the dividends.
Judge Poland—Well.

Mr. Ames.—Well, his case is similar to that of Mr.
Dawes; it was at the same time, and he gave me \$1.00.

and took a receipt for it; I received the hond as dividend
on the ten shares; did not received the hond as dividend
on the ten shares; did not received the hond as dividend
on the ten shares; did not received the hond as received the bend as his first dividend, and the \$600 in
money in June; shortly after that we settled and I took
the matter off his hands; he gave winess back the Credia.

Judge Poland—What

Mr. Ames—Well, his statement is substantially correct;
witness received \$2.000 from Mr. Bingham to invest in
Credit Mobilier stock; so invested it; Mr. Bingham received the benetis and dividends from it; at one time
Mr. Bingham wanted to sell his Credit Mobilier stock, but
witness advised him not to do it; as to Mr. J. F. Wilson,
of lowa, witness had nothing to say different from what
Mr. Wilson said and he did not desire to make any qualifications of the statements of that gentleman.
Judge Poland—There is one gentleman whose name
appears on this list who we have 20 right to inquire
about, and that is Mr. Painter had a right to buy the
Stends.

Judge Poland—Does he hold it now y
Mr. Ames—Well, Mr. Painter had a right to buy the
Stends.

appears on this list who we have no right to inquire about, and that is Mr. Painter had a right to buy the stock and did buy it; he paid for it and received the dividends.

Judge Poland—Does he hold it new?

Mr. Ames—Hope so; no, I believe he sold it.

Q. At the time you were making these contracts was there anything pending before Congress to affect the road? A. No, sir.

Witness resumed—Mr. Painter settled for his shares and received the dividends; be had no reason to suppose that Mr. Painter held the stock for the benefit of any one but himself; the aggregate number of shares distributed by witness was l80.

Q. What became of the residue of the 300 shares assigned to you?

Mr. Ames—They were distributed to other parties outside of Congress.

Q. To any offlicials? A. No, sir; and I don't think I ever will say stock to members of Congress or officials again. (Laughter.) Witness had

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. BOUTWELL,

but he declined to take any stock; I supposed that he would take stock, but he declined.

William B. Allison was then sworn, and testified that Mr. Ames and himself had several conversations in reference to Credit Mobilier stock; the first was in 1867; witness told him he would take a small share in the Spring of 1888; Mr. Ames told witness he could have either ten or twenty shares, he had forgotten which; Ames and witness to thim ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock with the stock and story of the stock and the stock was given back to him as there have been frequent dividends upon it, but win

John B. Aley was recaning a fax:—Mr. Ames had stated to witness that the statement of Mr. Coffax, in conversation with him, substantially agreed with his memory; did not think that Mr. Ames alinded to the statement of Mr. Coffax on January 7 before the committee, but to a conversation which occurred between them proc.

between them prior.

Rx-Mayor Matthew G. Emery was sworn, and examined by Judge Merrick:—

Q. Had you any negotiations with Senator Patterson in reference to the purchase of Pacific Raliroad stocks?

A. Two or three years since he called to see me to procure my endorsement on a note to enable him to raise money to purchase stock in the Union Pacific Raliroad; I endorsed the note took in the bank, I find it was dated February 19, 1870: he paid it at maturity.

Q. is that the only negotiation or loan? A. I think I have endorsed notes for him three or four times before for about the same amount; did endorse a note for him for about \$5,000 in 1885, but did not know when Mr. Pacterson used it; asked Mr. Patterson a year or so afterwards how he came out in his Pacific Raliroad speculation, and he said it turned out very well; was a very good thing.

Q. Did he speak of having received dividends? A. I

Q. Did he speak of having received dividends? A. I Q. Did he speak of naving received dividends: A. I am not sure; I think he did.
Q. Can you give us now or hereafter the date of the first loan which you speak of? A. I have no memorandum of it, but may get an idea at the bank; I think it was used in Mr. Kelly's bank; since this investigation commenced had a conversation with Mr. Patterson, and he asked me if I remembered about these loans.
Q. Was one of the ioans negotiated in the National Bank of the Republic! A. That is one I speak of, February 19, 1870.
Q. Was one negotiated at the National Metropolitan Bank? A. I think there was, but am not sure; I can refer to the books; Mr. Patterson did state something about purchasing stock from Mr. Ames.

At two Oxlock P. M. the committee adjourned.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

Ben Butler and J. A. Jenekes Paid \$7,500 Counsel Fees by the Union Pacific-Revelations of a Newspaper Correspondent-Why He "Unloaded" Stock and Why He "Loaded Up" Again-The Management of the Road. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1873.

The Wilson Committee met this morning at halfpast eleven o'clock. The examination of E H Rollins was resumed as to the current and funded indebtedness of the Union Pacide Railroad Company and other matters in that connection Witness was asked whether the company ever employed any members of Congress as counsel, to which he replied that on looking at the books he found entry of the

pany and other matters in that connection.

Witness was asked whether the company ever employed any members of Congress as counsel, to which he replied that on looking at the books he lound entry of the payment.

THESS THOUSAND DOLLARS TO SENJAMIN F, SUTLER, the was December 2, 1809; there was also an entry of the payment of the was employed as counsel for the company in New York, and Mr. Jenckes as counsel in the Purant and Hallett suit in thode Island; witness did not know of any member of Congress being employed as counsel except those named, nor did he know of money having been paid to any officer of the government to secure the acceptance of any portion of the payment to secure the acceptance of any portion of the payment to secure the acceptance of any portion on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad; he recalled the circumstance of the Secretary of the Treasury having taken steps looking to the withholding the recalled the circumstance of the Secretary of the Treasury having taken steps looking to the withholding to the such as the sock he have gearned the fact from the company; he was aware of the action of the Secretary before anybody class, having learned the partment; on the information received, knowing the decision would impure the stock, he unloaded himself of the stock he then held; he thought Congress would not received the secretary before anybody class, having learned the partment; on the information received, knowing the decision would impure the sending out from this city to different newspapers accounts as to what was likely to be done by Congressional legislation? A. I gave the information learned to the prevention of the sending out from this city to different newspapers accounts as to what was likely to be done by Congressional legislation? A. I gave the information have the sending out from this city to different newspapers accounts as to what was likely to be done by Congressional legislation? A. I gave the information is

of so mich money; if an improper use was made of the money he was glad he did not know it.

Witness said, General Dodge had always insisted that no money had been used improperly.

The witness was interrogated with regard to the cost of the road and other matters, and said that since the completion of the road the directors had experienced dimiculty in obtaining information; he had been opposed to the line of policy pursued by the company, and expecially be the contract with the Wyoming Coal Company; on the line of policy pursued by the company, and expecially be the contract with the Wyoming Coal Company; on November 19, 1894, at a meeting of the board of directors in Hoston, he introduced a preamble and resolution announcing that the contract was contrary to public policy and retarded settlement along the road, and instructing the General Superintendent to disregard the contract; the proposition was agreed to by the board, but the Executive Committee appointed to execute the powers of the board in the absence of the directors assumed to undo whatever was done by the board; the same policy is pursued now in relation to the coal contract as before the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Peter A. Dey, of lowa City, was examined as to estimates made by him in the early history of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow a noon.